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# JORDAN

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AMMAN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1978 — SAFAR 29, 1398

Jordan will join peace talks if...

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein said in an interview with a West German weekly today that if Egypt and Israel agree on a declaration of principles stipulating Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognising Palestinian rights then Jordan would be ready to take part in the peace nego-tiations "along with the other Arab parties concerned." The King told Der Spiegel that the holy city of Jerusalem must be returned to Arab sovereignty and the Paiestinians must be allowed to exercise the right of selfdetermination following Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Geza. He noted that one peace propusal was for a federation with Jordan.

Price: Jordan 50 file; Syria 50 plastres; Lebanon 75 plastres; Sandi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

# John Fritzija . Badran: Palestinians "nust play "full role" n peace negotiations

minan, ren e cagencies. Frime Minister Minder Badran clared today that this country would not settle for less than the total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories in any didle East peace settlement.

Mr. Badran, who was explaining Jordan's position on a settle Middle East peace to a visiting Soviet tourist delegation, also said any such withdrawal should include Arab Jeru-

The light light insisted that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian in the should be restored and wanted a just and comprehensive attlement which respected the sovereignty and security of all

itiement which respected the sovereignty and the states in the area, he added.

Mr. Badran, whose remarks were published by the official prior. News Agency, said Jordan would not supplant the prior he alestinians in any takes which concerned the Palestine issue.

The Palestinian people should play its full role and through Palestinian representatives in any takes which aim at solventhe Palestinian issue with all its ramifications," Mr. Ba-

ran said.

Mr. Badran expressed satisfaction with Jordan's relations the Soviet Union and his appreciation of what he described s the position of the Soviet Union on the Middle East ques-... eace conference.

Mr. Badran said that "Jordan is convinced that if Israel ontinues its intransigence and deception... the area and the

ordinues its intransigence and continues its intransigence and continues its intransigence and called Nikitin, head of the leader of the delegation, Mr. Serger Nikitin, head of oreign tourism in the Soviet Union, expressed his country's oreign tourism in the Soviet Union, expressed his country's position and called for total Israeli withys import for Jordan's position and called for total Israeli with-irawal from Arab land and for a restoration of the legitimate ights of the Palestinians.

Brzezinski favours

arms sales to Egypt

interest."

with Israel last month.

partment and the Arms Cont-

inski said be hoped the Car-

ter administration could reacti-

vate the negotiating process between President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menach-

em Begin, and widen it to in-

volve the Jordanians and "mo-

derate 'Palestinians.

## malia Liberation Front (WSLF) tillery, a commander of Somasaid: "We have made tactical li forces in the area said. Shiloh settlement rakes up controversy

several

6 (R). — A small band of extremists from the Gusb Emunim movement turned archaeologists today kept international attention focussed on the delicate question of Jewish settlement on occupied Arab tety Council, added: "I don't think that's in our interest. I rritories. "They are not settlers," Israeli Defence Minister don't think that's in Israel's Moshe Dayan told reporters be-fore flying off on a mission · President Sadat called for sophisticated U.S. weapons inabroad.

Camp David, Maryland on Sunday.

6 (R). — Somali guerrillas

positions around the strategic

city of Harar after heavy st-

rikes by Ethiopian jets and ar-

have retreated from

"Yes we are settlers," insis-ted the 20 or so israell ultra-nationalists digging away at cluding F-5E fighters after be broke off political negotiations the site of biblical Shilob abo-According to informed sourut 25 kms. north of Jerusalem. ces the Pentagon, the State Deles laid down by Prime Minisrol and Disarmament Agency recently told President Carter ter Menachem Begin -- that new Jewisb settlements would they have no objection to the for the time being be permit-ted only inside existing Israeli sale of about 50 F-5E to Egypt. In the interview, Dr. Brzez-

army camps. The diggers at Shiloh are patently outside any army camp perimeter and yet have firmly declared themselves a set-

The cabinet devoted some time to the matter yesterday and

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. its spokesman. Arye Naor, afterwards announced that no action would be takeo against the Shilob diggers unless they contravened the conditions of their archaeological permit,

President Carter (second from left) shares a joke with Mrs. Jihan Sadat and President Sadat (far right) watched by First Lady Rosalyn Carter on their return to the White House from talks at

Ogaden shelling drives Somalis back

ers taken a few kilometres ac-

ross the Somali border into

Ethiopian territory controlled

by Somali forces, Jama Ali, a

commander of the Western So-

Taxed with the "archaeolo-gists" own public statements that they were not archaeologists at all Mr. Naor said: "This is a free country. People can say whatever they like." Last night Mr. Begin told the

executive of his own Herut Party that his administration had approved the establishment of 13 settlements in the past six months.

These new settlen been denounced by President Jimmy Carter as obstacles to peace. Deputy Premier Yigal Yadm, head of the middle-road De-

mocratic Movement for Change, joined the argument today by saving that he was against turning Shiloh into a settlement, As a noted archaeologist himself, he told reporters that other sites were more to his

These were "forced by enormous military bombardments directed by Soviet and Cuban

military personnel," he said. He said that since last week, Ethiopian jets have been strafing and bombing WSLF for-ces fighting to hold rocky, dry hillsides between Harar and the Gara Marda pass, the most cucial stretch of territory in the Ogaden war.

He denied reports that the road from Harar through the pass to Jijiga, had fallen, The Ethiopians, backed

shiploads and planeloads of new Soviet weapons, have launched a major counter-offensive to retake the Ogađen region, most of which has been captured by Somalis in the last six months.

The hub of the fighting is on the Harar-Jijiga road, which runs along the southern edge of the Ahmar mountains, a natural barrier in northern Ogaden.

According to diplomatic sources in Mogadishu, the Ethiopians have embarked on an artillery and bombing campaign. This is aimed at softening up Somali positions before launep them back.

The sources said the Ethiopian thrust would come not only from Harar, headquarters of Ethiopian troops in tha reglon, but also from the North, using equipment landed at the Red Sea port of Assab.

'This is an attempt to cut the bulk of the Somatts off from the Somalia border," one diplomatic source in Mogadi-

# Sadat: Palestinian state will force of stability

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (R). — President Anwar Sadat said today he would give peace every possible chance despite obstacles he accused Israel of erecting in Middle East peace negotiations.

malcy in the area," he declar-ed. "Without it the structure

of peace will remain vulnerab-

He accused Israel of "sheer

defiance and escalation" m cr-

eating new civilian settlements

and expanding existing settle-ments in occupied Arab territ-

ory.
"The Israeli government can-not hide behind fanatic groups

which are beating the drums

of war in their feverisb campa-

ign to build these settlements,"

"It is the task and respon-

sibility of every government to

curb the excesses of all indivi-

American and Egyptian sour-

ces said today that President

Carter has persuaded President

Sadat to be patient towards

Israel and improve the prospe-

cts for a resumption of the sta-

lied Middle East peace talks.

Alfred Atherton is to return

to the region in about 10 da-

ys time to try to bring Egypt

and Israel close to understand-

ings that might persuade Pre-

sident Sadat to resume politi-

cal negotiations he broke off

Assistant Secretary of State

Mr. Sadat said.

duals and groups.

last month.

But he declared that Israel was hardening its position and had embarked on a course that encouraged lawlessness, anarchy and aggression.

The Egyptian leader, who beld talks with President Carter at the weekend, appealed to Americans to support his demands for an Israeli withdra-wal from all occupied Arab territory and for creation of a Palestinian state.

He outlined bis case against Israel in a speech to the Nati-onal Press Club after meeting Jewish leaders here this mor-

President Sadat said it was

## Syria receives Franco - German missiles

BONN, Feb. 6 (R). - France and West Germany are jointly supplying Syria with anti-tank missiles worth a total of 500 million marks (\$240 million), the weekly magazine Der Spiegel reported vesterday.

The missiles of the type Hot and Milan are assembled by the French company Euromissile of Chatillon, a subsidiary of the French national armament concern Aerospatiale.

The rear parts of the rockets are produced by the Messerschmitt - Boelkow -Blohm of Munich and sent to France for assembly, Der Spiegel said.

The report said Euromissile also sells the air defence systems Roland to Syria. A government spokesman

here said West German participation in the arms supplies did not violate Bonn's principle of not shipping arms to areas of tension. This is a sovereign decision of the French government. These are French arms," he stated.

a fallacy to claim, as Israel had done, that the creation of a A White House statement last night indicated that President Carter had succeeded in Palestinian entity meant the deflecting President Sadat from destruction of the Jewish state. his avowed intention of trying "A Palestinian state, linked to persuade the United States with Jordan, will ba a positito force Israeli concessions for ve force for stability and nor-

a comprehensive settlement. President Sadat was sombre as be answered questions, in a television interview last night, on what appeared to be a difficult series of weekend talks at Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland.

## DAYAN ADMITS ISRAEL SELLS ARMS TO ETHIOPIA

TEL AVIV, Feb. 6 (AP). - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Monday that Israel was selling weapons to Ethiopia in that country's war against So-malia, Israel Radio reported.

Mr. Dayan told Israel Radio reporter Micha Imor in Zurich that Israel was not supplying manpower or planes, but said We are selling some arms to Ethiopia".

Mr. Dayan said that, in his opinion, there was no reason to hide Israel's activities in Ethiopia, Israel wanted friendship with Ethiopia, and one of the reasons for this was their control of the approaches to the Red Sea. The route for oil tankers on their way to Israel.

## Israeli police break Nablus protest

TEL AVIV, Feb. 6 (R). — Israeli security forces yesterday broke up a demonstration by Nablus youths in the occupied West Bank who were protesting against Jewish settlements in the area and against President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative.

Shouting anti-Israel and anti-Sadat slogans, groups of young people moved through the town centre and tried to get shopowners to close down.

Israeli security forces rushed the demonstrators and arrested a number of them.

## New satellite will beam Pan-Arab T.V. to remotest corners

## By Ian Kellas pecial to the Jordan Times

ASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (R). —

resident Carter's national se-

:: : rity adviser said in an inter-

ew published yesterday the arter administration will have

on to President Anwar Sad-

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, in

copyrighted interview in the

"I think we'll have to give

very serious consideration.

"After all, what is important re is to avoid the situation

which the Egyptian military

m to Sadat and say: You

ve burned your bridges with

a Soviets, and now you have

en left in a defenceless posi-

Dr. Brzezinski, head of the

hite House National Securi-

magazine U.S. News

's request for U.S. arms.

id World Report, said:

MMAN — The Arab satellite oject launched two years ago now well off the groundnsultants will finally be chothla month and the "Arabi" satellite should be floating
me 36,000 kms. above the
rface of the earth by 1000 rface of the earth by 1980, It will be the first regional litinational project in space lecommunications in the wo-Pid Ismail, Director General Jordan's Telecommunicatio-Corporation and Vice-Chairan in Arabsat, pointed out an interview with the Jor-

n Times. Because of geographical obsincles in the long spread of e Arab world, the easiest ty to telephone from Amman Tunis is by satellite. Your rice takes in fact about quter of a second to arrive. To provide a comparable tetelecommunications twork linking the countries the Arab League would be ry expensive, difficult and no consuming. From its syhronous orbit in space. Ara-int will be able to take in a whole of the Arab World

a glance, acting not just as telephone relay but also as a sgent of Arab unification. The satellite will make posble a pan-Arab T.V. broadast, which as Mr. Ismail enstion, health and science prorammes. He did not think ths would be a central Arab roadcasting studio, however. rogrammes would be prepared individual countries and put mether under the auspices of the Arab States Broadcasting Inlon, (ASBU).

E.V. in the tent Arabsat will also make T.V. ar more accessible to the pe-

ple of the Arab world than

it is at present. Community Television (CTV) will be able "to reach to every house ... no matter how remote it is" Mr. Ismail said. A comparatively cheap rec-

eption dish (which can be lo-cally manufactured) is all that will be required to pick up Arabsat'a signals. You could even have CTV before you have electricity -- using solar

It will be possible for a single country to hire one of Arabsat's "transponders" (sets of channels) to use for its own national programmes. This for instance might be attractive to the Sudan where to instal na-tionwide television is otherwise a daunting prospect.

"It is only through telecom-munications" Mr. Ismail asser-"that the real unity of the Arab countries can be realized economically, socially,
- in every respect."

## Not for spying

The satellite will not be used for military purposes, Mr. Ismail said. "This is purely, 100 per cent

civilian". Space technology is in fact one of the fruits of the adventures of the military and of competition to reach the

But a data-collecting satellite would require quite different equipment.

Arabsat will be able to make use of the very best possible technology thanks to earlier space research.

"This is where a lot of people were mistaken when they said: How can we benefit ... what is the advantage of get-ting to the moon?" Mr. Is-mall said.

The satellite itself when is finally set in its orbit is relatively free from any envipare it with equipment working within the earth's atmosph-

It has a life expectancy of at least ten years and this might be lengthened if the solar cells and batteries which power it are improved. Three satellites are actually

involved in the project: one operating and one standing by in space and the third in readiness on the ground. Each satellite has between 12 and 14 transponders. One transponder can be used alternatively for one T.V. channel or for about 400 telephone channels (the theoretical maximum is just under 1,000). This means that in theory, if it turned all its transponders over to telephony using the distance direct dialing (DDD) system, Arabsat could relay about 6,000 telephone calls all at the same time. Alternatively you can use one

telephone to send 24 telexes. 144,000 telex messages being instantaneously beamed around the Arab world all at the same time -- a businessman'a dream you might think. But this said Mr. Ismail is "only a drop in the aea" -- it will "never be enough to cope with all requirements". And of course with some of the transponders us-ed for T.V. or leased privately this full capacity would never

in practice be available. Demand for international telephone services grows at 20 per cent a year in the world and by no less than 100 per cent in Jordan.

There is, then, no question of the Arab countries withdrawing from Intelsat, the international satellite scheme on which they rely at present, for space telecommunications. "We will increase our relationship with Intelsat" Mr. Ismail said.

The satellite is launched and is placed in a "stationary" orbit above a position on the equator at a

longitude of 10 degrees W, in this artist's impression provided by Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd.

## Profit-making

Following studies by both the International and the Arab Telecommunications Unions (ITU and ATU) the project was declared about two years ago to be feasible without any doubt. Since the Arabsat, whose full title is the Arab Satellite Communications Organization, has established its headquarters in Riyadh.

Arab League member states, who wish to participate are represented in Arabsat's General Assembly by their ministers of communications. There is also a Board of Directors, composed of five permanent members -the biggest contributors to the project (Saudi Arabia, Libya, Egypt, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates) and four elected members of whom Jordan is one st present. 16 Arab states have now ap-

proved the agreement and pa-

id five per cent of their share of the \$100 million capital needed to float the project (final costs are now estimated at closer to \$160 million). Shares are divided proportional to the amount of usage envisaged for each country.

Arabsat is intended to be a profit-making corporation. Saudi Arabia at present domin-ates the scheme with a 26.2 per cent ahare while Jordan's

sbare is 3.3 per cent.

The satellite's ground control with tracking, telemetry and command (TTC) functions will be established in Saudi Arabia, although the satellite itself will probably be launched from Cape Kennedy in the U.S. The biggest computer required for the project is al-ready available in Saudi Arabia and has not been included in the cost estimates.

Mr. Ismail has recently returned from the fifth session of the Board of Directors in Riyadh. A general manager has been appointed and after putting out tenders for consultancy in May 1977 the corporation has now drawn up a short list of three consultant consortiums in order of merit.

## Short list named

Mr. Ismail revealed that these are: The AEA group (Arab European and American); Teleset (of Canada) together with Cable and Wireless; and Comsat General (of the U.S.). No Eastern bloc country has been in competitioo. The final selection will be made by a four-member committee chaired by Saudi Arabia after Feb. 15 of this year.

The consultancy contract is worth between \$16 million and \$26 million. Among the functions of the successful consortium will be to run a training programme (for about a year) for the satellite's onerators. Mr. Ismail is confident that the

Arab world will have no difficulty in finding the technologists capable of running the station. Jordan Itself has been operating a Standard A earth station with Intelsat for seven years.

Arabsat seems lika a big project. But to put it in perspective: Saudi Arahia alone is undertaking telecommunications development reportedly due to cost \$3-5 billion.

"At the moment we have foreseen projects in telecommunications for Jordan only, of \$100 million for the next five

years" Mr. Ismail said. "Many other projects will probably evolve out of (Arabsat)," Mr. Ismail went on "In future the Corporation will act as a consulting body in space technology to all Ar-

ab countries".

The satellite is in fact merely a subsidiary project of a comprehensive Arab "masterplan" in telecommunications, but in the days when space operations have put flying car-pets into the shade, it is one which seems likely to sieze the popular imagination.

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## Momentum, again.

The news that the United States is to resume its shuttle diplomacy between Egypt and Israel to bring about agreement on a declaration of principles for a peace settlement is something of a mixed blessing. On the one hand, it is welcomed if it will lead to the emergence of a middle ground between the two parties, leading to an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory and a recognition of Palestinian national rights. But on the other hand, to resort to this dramatic diplomatic mechanism now is a sign of failure on two counts - - on the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, and on the Americans' mediating role to date. Our fear is that the shuttle diplomacy show will be mistaken for an illusion of progress where no real progress exists, and will only reinforce the feeling among many people that mere momentum is a good enough substitute for real progress. This is a fool's paradise.

One has to feel that within this context, the resort to shuttle diplomacy now is a sign of regression. After all, the whole point of the Egyptian initiative was that it tackled head on Israeli complaints that the Arabs refused to sit down and negotiate. To substitute U.S. State Department jet setting for the direct talks is not an act that makes one hopeful. And it probably signals the initial reversal of the process of breaking down psychological barriers that President Sadat so bravely undertook last November.

Yet, despite all this, Mr. Sadat has started something that he would find difficult to halt as decisively as he initiated it. He knows that reactivating the American shuttle tactics will only further inflame his Arab critics, but be seems determined to give his peace drive one last try. If that is what he is indeed doing, and his aim is a comprehensive peace agreement based on known Arab principles, he must know that it is hard for others to deny him that try, but hard for others also to see much hope in view of the Israeli position to date as well as the dangerous penchant to keep striving for momentum as a substitute for progress.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'L on Monday, sald Arab peace assumptions were based on emotional evaluations and these alone decided that the United States "holds 99 per cent of the cards" for a solution to the Middle East conflict. The U.S. has continually said it cannot and will not pressure Israel but the Arabs preferred not to believe it. Now that the Sadat-Carter talks end with a clear admission that nothing new can behoped for, it becomes clear that Arab dependence on the U.S. was futile. Since only Israel gains from this hopeless situation the Arabs must look for the party which really holds 99 per cent of the key cards. Who knows; such cards may be unevenly spread over Arab capitals.

AL DUSTOUR said reports from Washington on the Sadat-Carter talks do not allow much in the way of optimism. The Americans now, more than ever, feel the weight of President Sadat's peace efforts and the weight of the responsibility he put on U.S. shoulders. Considering the military and oil-finance vacuums which the area is entering as a result of Egypt's peace drive it seems the U.S. has one of two intentions when it speaks of the need for an Egyptian-Israeli moderation to allow the U.S. to work further for peace. The two intentions are either a third "Sinai disengagement" on the lines of a Kissingerian step-by-step Middle East solution or to push President Sadat into renouncing his insistence on a solution for Israeli settlements in Sinai such that the focus is placed on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in preparation for "luring" another Arab party into the peace talks to shoulder some of the hurden which President Sadat now carries alone.

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# Prince Hassan urges stronger trade links

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA). -- The forty-fifth session of the council of the pan-Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture Union ended here to-

Among the Council's recom-mendations was to amend the Union's statute concerning its aims and cooperation with the Arab League, Arab econo-mic organisations, Union membership, and ways of developing links which similar international organisations.

The Council also recommen-

ded setting up a reserve fund to meet its commitments in the even; of delay or non-regular payment of subscriptions or the need for an emergency budg-

The Council decided that the fund's capital would be LL1 million to be sbared by the member countries.

It was also decided to transfer the presidency of the union council to the Saudi Arahian chambers of commerce.

Delegations from 14 Arab countries visited Jordan for the meeting in Amman in addition

His Highness Crown Prince Hassan earlier in the morning met with a number of the Arab delegations which participated in the council of the Council of the Arao Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture Union and expressed his appreciation of efforts being made for promotion of Arab eco-nomic and security integration.

His Highness called for strengthening contacts between Arab and international chambers of commerce.

# Mixed reaction from teaching body to new semester system

Following his report in last Friday's Jordan Times, on the new educational system introduced last year, Daoud Omar Daoud today reports on the reactions to the new system of staff at some of Amman's schools.

By Daoud Omar Daoud

The Principal of Al Taj Secondary School, Miss Aisha Hijazi, told the Jordan Times that in her opinion "the new semester system in Jordan is in the interests of students. The quality of education will improve hecause the unneeded pressure of the old

she said. "There will he room for concentration on the material." She added that the new system "makes students rely on

system has diminished, now,"

themselves.' One of the things teacher Miss Ilham Fathy liked about the new system was giving 30 per cent of the final grade to activities, general conduct, and participation of students in class. This, she would give them an opportunity to be credited for things that were not taken into consideration

in the past. Miss Fathy also said that the grading system now is mueasier than it was before and requires less time and effort on the part teachers that could be directed to helping students.

Miss Samiha Krasha was less satisfied. She said that "self-motivation" in modern education does not work because of the distrac modern life. She added that a bad feature of the new system was giving 30 per cent of the final grade to the teacher's evaluation of the students. This, she said, "gives the personal relationship hetween the teacher and the student high importance." "But who could be sure of a just evaluation of students? Emotions would be a main factor," she said.

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Cinema critics wanted

The Jordan Times is looking for a qualified film critic to review films that are screened in Amman, both in the com-

mercial cinemas as well as the cultural centres. We would like

someone with previous experience in writing film reviews, and a proven expertise in the field of cinema and the performing arts in general. The position would probably involve writing

one or two reviews per month, perhaps increasing to three or four per month with time. Interested persons who have the above qualifications and are interested in writing reviews for the Jordan Times should contact Mr. Khouri by telephone at the Jordan Times, at 67171, any time between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and between 5:00 - 9:00 p.m.

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Another teacher, Miss Fareza Haniyeh, however, thought that it was easier now that the school year was divided into two separate semesters. with separate grades. This, she said, "would lead students to concentrate on the ma-terial in each semester." At the same time, it would give

in the first semester a chance to advance and improve in the second semester. The Principal of Abdul Jabbar Al Faqih Preparatory School for Boys, Mr. Kather Salama, who told the Jordan Times that "the problem with education in Jordan rests not in the new or old system; hut in the had conditions of the educational institutions, and

the student with a low grade

their lack of facilities." The new semester system in Jordan would lead. In his opinion, to "confusion because the system originally was used in a different society and different environment."
Mr. Salama called on the

Ministry of Education to give more authority to principals to deal with the problems in the eir own schools. Mr. Ribhy Aref. a teacher

In the same school, thought that the retraining session the Ministry of Education offered for one day was "not eno:1ph." to acquaint teachers the new system. But at the same time, he

said that one positive aspect of the semesters system in Jordan was that it put less emphasis on exams and grades and placed more emphasis on the educational process itself. In neighbouring Yanouh Hashem Flementary School for Rovs. Principal Mr. Mahmond

Fadda, asserted that the new

JD 1.000

JD 1.000

JD 5.000

1.000

Amman Stock Exchange Report

105

price

1.000

selling

price

1.050

2.200

system here "was introduced without enough study and pre-paration." He added that the

Mr. Fadda also said that he-

plans are still not clear.

cause the new semester system does not place much importance on home-work, it wo-uld lead to more "lack of cooperation hetween the home and the school." He added, however, that the ideas behind the semester system were good. The problem was in introducing those ideas into our

## U.S. action group focusses attention on student held

This report is supplied by the Palestine Human Rights Campaign of 1322, 18th. Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

This is the first of a regular series of such articles, notices and updates that the Jordan Times will be publishing to publicise Israeli violations of the human rights of Arab citizens living under Israeli occupation.

Sami Esmail, a New Yorkborn US citizen of Palestinian origin, arrested upon arriving in Israel Dec. 21, charges Israeli authorities with torturing him under interrogation.

According to a sworn affi-davit by his brother Basim, Sami Esmail, a student at Michigan State University, was on his way to the Israeli-oc-cupied West Bank to visit his dying father, a naturalized American citizen, when arres-

ted at Ben Gurion Airport. When his brother Basim and lawyer Felicia Langer visited him in prison on Dec. 28, Sami Esmail was in weak physical condition as a result of his hunger strike in protest of his arrest and seven days of physical and psychological to-

He claims to have been: punched repeatedly in the stornach and chest, spat upon while forced to carry a heavy chair for long periods of time, forced to stand naked while his interrogators threatened him with further physical harm, denied more than two consecutive hours of sleep in seven days, interrogated by three different groups of interrogat-

ors for up to twenty-four ho-

Despite his harsh treatment, Sami Esmail continually denied the Israell authorities' accusations of being on a mission for an illegal organization and insisted that he was in Israel only to visit his dying father.

## ISRAEL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Although Sami Esmail's lawyer submitted a letter of protest on Dec. 30 concerning the torture to the US Embassy in Tel Aviv to be submitted to the State Department, Depart-ment official Kenneth Brown maintained as of Jan. 18 that the Department had no information regarding Sami'a torture. When Basim Esmail spoke to American Consul, James Kerr, Jr. in Tel Aviv, Kerr advised against requesting an official US protest to the Israeli government because "they would prohably torture your brother more if we sent it." "Be-sides," Kerr added, "what gov. ernment doesn't torture its prisoners?" The Israell government, furthermore, denied an International Red Cross representative's request to visit Sa. mi Esmail.

The Palestine Human Rights Campaign (PHRC), a national coalition concerned with human rights for Palestinians, has called for Sami Esmail's inun-ediate release and an investigation into the charges of tor-ture. Dr. James Zogby, Pfirc national chairperson, stated "We are appalled by the matter-of-fact attitude of the State Department towards Israel's arrest and alleged torture of US citizen Sami Esmail, Last July the London Sunday Times charged Israel with systematic torture of Palestinian prisons. rs. Now, apparently, torture is being used against an American citizen of Palestinian background who is charged with no crime. The State Departm ent has a special responsibility to defend a US citizen brutalized in a country so heavily subsidized by the United St.

ates." Basim Esmail and Attorney Abdeen Jabara were in Wash-ington, DC on Jan. 20 to meet with State Department offi. cials and members of Congress about Sami Esmail's case. A US National Committee to Defend Sami Esmall has been set up with Professor John Mas-terson of Michigan State University as chairperson.

## National News Roundup

ILO OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA). - The Assistant Director General of International Labour Organisation (ILO) Dr. Saleh Burgan, accompanied by the Organisation's Regional Representative, Philip Agrawi arrived here today from Belrut on a four-day visit to Jordan within a tour of the area on promoting support by countries in the area for the ILO. The Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni later told Dr. Burqan that the Jordanian government has been advised to increase Jordan's contribution in the ILO's hudget.

## ERITREAN LEADER LEAVES

AMMAN, Feb. 9 (JNA). - President of the Central Council of the Erifrean Liberation Front Uthman S. Sahhi left here today after a week-visit to Jordan during which he met with several top ranking officials and representatives of the Islamic and popular organisations and acquainted them with the current situation in Eritrea and the Hom of Africa.

## PRINCE RA'AD VISITS BLIND IN CENTRAL DESERT

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA). — Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zeid, the honorary President of the Society for Friendship with the Blind today visited villages of the central desert to look into conditions of the hlind there. His tour included villages of Sahab, Al Muwaqqer, Khureibet Al Souq, Al Jizeh, Hisban, Ma'in, Jureineh and Shawabkeh. Prince Ra'ad was accompanied on the tour hy Director of Social Affairs Department, Khaled Al Radaydeh.

selling

price

1.050

1,050

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA). - The Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf today opened an exhibition of Islamic ornamentation held by the Department of Culture and Art in cooperation with the German Cultural Centre. The opening ceremony was attended by the West German ambassador, Director of the Goethe Institute besides artists and Islamic heritage lovers.

SHARIF FAWWAZ OPENS ART EXHIBITION

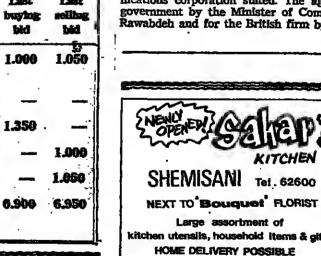
## HUAZ RAILWAY COMMITTEE AGREE ON PREQUALIFICATION PROCEDURES

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA). - Jordan's delegation to the meeting of the technical committee of the Hijaz railway which took place at Riyadh last week, returned here Sunday. The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and head of the delegation, Hashem Al Taher said that the committee representing Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan agreed on the procedure of pre-qualification of the consultative firms, preliminary to selection of the most qualified to undertake the economic, social and technical feasibility study of the project to restore the railway line. The committe will meet again on April 10 in Riyadh to study of the pre-qualification questionaires, Mr. Al Taher said.

## MOBILE TELEPHONE EXCHANGES FOR MA'AN,

MAFRAQ AND JERASH

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA). - An agreement for importing and installing three mobile telephone exchanges in Ma'an, Mafraq and Jerash was signed over the weekend between Jordan and a British firm. Costs of importing and installing the three exchanges will be around JD 370,000. The new exchanges, each containing 1,000 telephone numbers will convert telephone services in the three towns from manual to automatic operation, a source in the Telecommunications corporation stated. The agreement was signed for the government by the Minister of Communications Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh and for the British firm by its director general.



The Jordan Times welcomes letters from its readers commenting on material published in the newspaper or on any matter of public interest. Letters should be typed, double-spaced, and preferably not longer than 300 words. They will be edited only for style and

grammatical purposes, and letters longer than 300 words may be shortened at the editor's discretion. Letters should be sent by mail to: the Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

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Furnished apartment, good for a couple.

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## GOETHE INSTITUTE AMMAN **NEW GERMAN LANGUAGE COURSES**

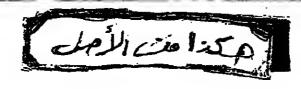
for beginners and advanced students will start on Monday, Feb. 13, 1978. Registration: from Feb. 6 until Feb. 9

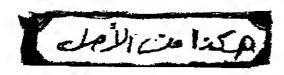
daily from 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Tel. 41993.

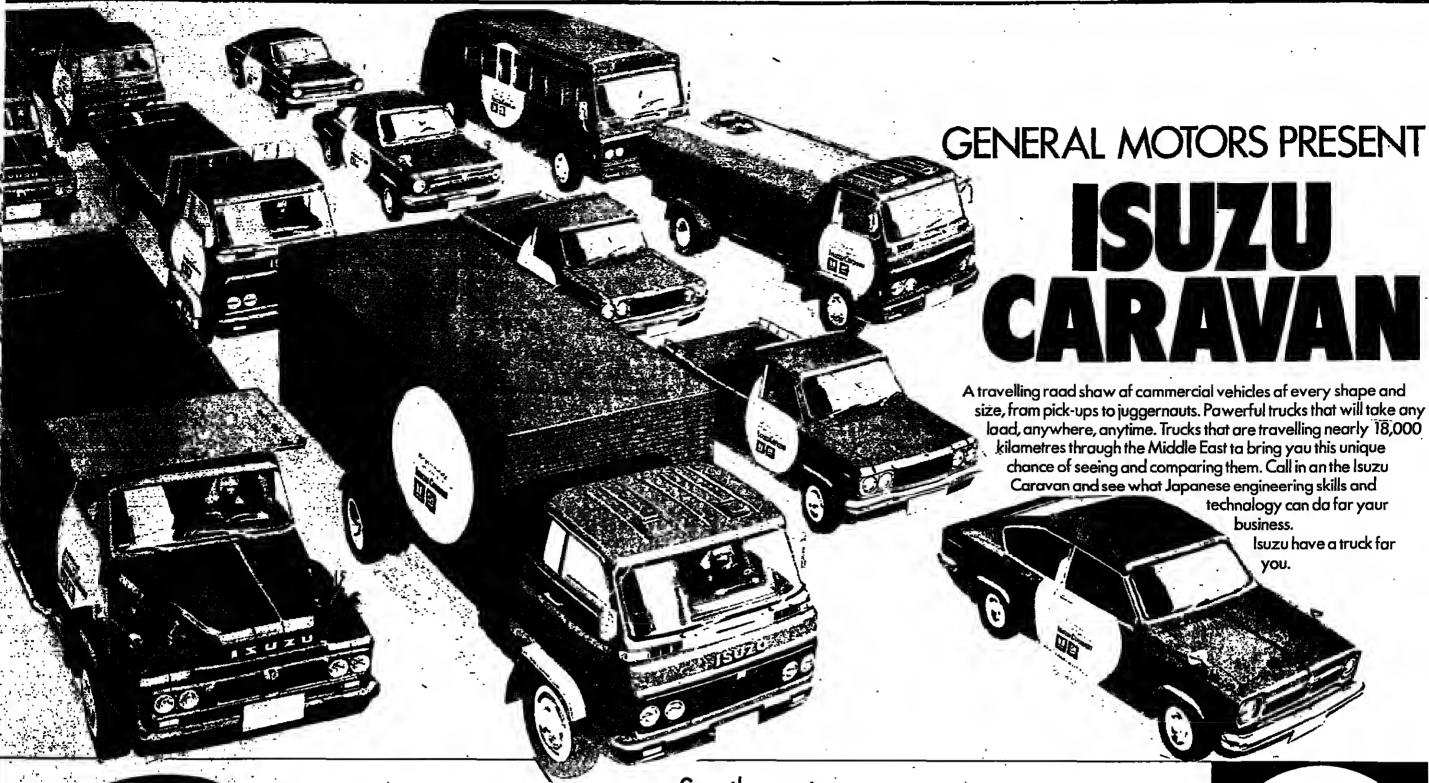
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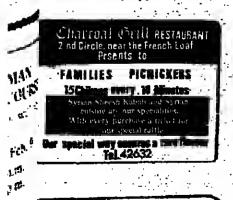


# AMMAN MARKETPLACE









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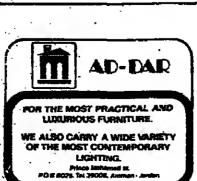
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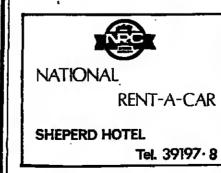






















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## Prospects for left **French** victory send franc record

PARIS, Feb. 6 (R). — The French franc dropped to a record low against the German mark and the Swiss franc today as prospects of a leftwing victory in next month's general election remained strong. Dealers quoted the mark at 2.33/2.34 francs against 2.32/2.33 late on Friday, while the Swiss franc rose to 2.50/2.52 from 2.48/2.50 before the weekend.

The French currency slipped ter the run on the franc be-to 4.92/93 against the dollar gan. and the Bank of France was reported selling dollars to ease pressure on the franc.

The size of today's initial bank support was not immediately clear. But it was estima-ted to have spent some \$200 million by Friday, two days af-

was previously thought.

a day less than it could.

ced for Western markets.

Post's report.

eđ:

Prime Minister Raymond Barre said in a campaign speech on Friday the government would intervene to limit any further drop in the franc's value when the foreign exchange re-opened today. He said, "The government is responsible for

CIA cuts estimate

oil output capacity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (R). — The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has sharply cut its estimate of Saudi Arabia'a oil producing capacity, the Washington Post reported yester-

said the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OP-

EC) is pumping up its oil at a rate far closer to its limit than

experts are sceptical about the CIA's new figures. A CIA spo-kesman, contacted by Reuters, refused to confirm or deny the

production capacity at 8.8 million barrels of oil a day.

According to the CIA's latest calculations, the paper also

The Post added, however that government and oil company

According to the newspaper, the CIA now estimates Saudi

Last year it publicly put the figure at 11.5 million barrels.

The unused production capacity of OPEC nations is now

OPEC nations produced about 31 million barrels of oil a

-- Political constraints will increasingly move the Saudi

-- Financial outlays needed to increase production are co-

Technical problems, due in part to a failure to upgrade pumps, waterflooding and other field equipment, have resulted

calculated by the CIA at 2.5 million barrels a day the Post said.

Last year the CIA said OPEC was producing 9.4 million barrels

day last year.

The Washington Post said the CIA's secret analysis show-

rulers to place more weight on arguments that their oil is wo-

rth more in the ground for future production than it is produ-

nsidered by some Saudis to be too high and not worth spend-

Saudi Arabia's

the currency, so it will make sure there is not too serious a

But M. Barre said his intention to support the franc seemed to have had little effect on the market.

The foreign exchange's reac-tion last week suited politicians of the ruling centre-right coalition, who were quick to con-tend that the market jitters showed bow foreign opinion wo-uld react if the left won.

But Socialist leader François Mitterrand accused M. Barre of encouraging speculation against the franc to score election campaign points, and blamed the government's economic policies for the fall.

#### Polis favour left

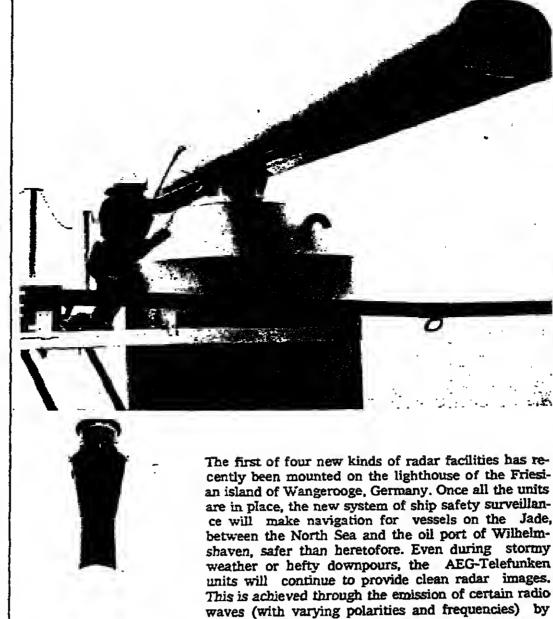
The latest public opinion poil, published in the socialist daily Le Matin on Saturday, gave Socialists, Communists and Leftwing Radicals a total of 51 per cent of the vote against 45 per cent for the government parties. This would give the left a parliamentary majority

While these findings were similar to those of other polisters in recent weeks, the latest poll did highlight what could be a significant change of attitude among Socialist voters.

Under France's two-tier voting system, a run-off ballot is beld in constituencies where no candidate achieves an absolute majority in the first round, and many seats depend on how supporters of beaten candidates vote the second time round.

Saturday's poll showed that 56 per cent of socialist voters would support a Communist candidate in a run-off against a Gaullist, compared with 46 per cent last month.

The same proportion of Socialists would back a Communist against a Giscardian or Centrist candidate. Three per cent more than the previous poll's findings.



means of a special antenna known as a linear array

antenna. This antenna, which measures seven meters

in width, can track objects up to 24 kms. away. Once

the system is complete, the signals of all four units

will be passed on to the control centre in Wilhelms-

haven by means of a combination of television waves

and directional radio channels. In a following develo-

pment phase, a computer will be fed with the consta-

nt inflow of radar data. This innovation would free

today's pilot from doing the formalistic work still re-

quired at present. He could then devote his energies

fully to governing the heavily travelled vessel chan-

nels. Eighteen meters above ground is where the new

radar antenna has been placed on the lighthouse,

itself rising 64 meters above the ground. (INP photo)

# presents

TEHRAN, Feb. 6 (R). — Iranian Prime Minister Jamshid Amouzegar yesterday presented a record new \$59.4 billion budget, more than 21 per cent up on the current budget and pro-viding for an increase of nearly \$1.5 billion in defence spend

Expenditure on defence was cut last year because of a drop in oil income. But Dr. Amouzegar said income from oil and gas sales would rise by seven per cent to 1,542 billion rials (about \$22 billion) in the new fiscal year.

The budget allocated 700 bil-lion rials (about \$9.9 billion) for defence in the new fiscal year, which begins on March

Dr. Amouzegar also told parliament the state-owned Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) was expected to earn about 439 bil-lion rials (about \$6.2 billion) in direct oil sales in the new fiscal year.

The current \$49 billion bud. get was also a record. The deficit budget estimated revenue at 4,039,000 billion ri. als (about \$57.4 billion) and expenditure at 4,179,000 mil.

lion risks (\$59.4 billion). The revenue includes 3013 billion rials (about \$4.3 billion) in local local sand 312.4 billion rials (about \$4.4 billion) in fo. reign loans to be raised by the government and state-owned organisations.

Dr. Amouzegar said the budget reflected his government's policy of ensuring a reasonable and moderate social and eco. nomic growth, combatting int. lation and removing bottlene. ment.

He said inflationary presun-es had been largely contained and with active participation of the private sector sound and orderly economic expansion can

# Soviet Union will finance South Yemen development projects

ADEN, Feb. 6 (R). - The Soviet Union will finance and carry out a number of development projects in South Yemen, Prime Minister All Nasser Mohammad said on his return here yesterday from visits to Mo-

scow and Iraq.

He gave no details about the planned projects but said they were part of a new economic and technical cooperation agreement signed during his threeday visit to the Soviet Union. He described the trip as total success and said in a state ment that views of South Ye men and the Soviet Union on all subjects discussed were identical

A joint communique issued Saturday indicated the talks also dealt with the Somali-Eth iopian conflict in the Horn of Africa and Middle East deve

## Shah reschedules Pakistani offers to finance Indian projects

New labour legislation in the U.S. is expected to have consi-

derable impact on some employers, particularly in the south, who have resisted unionisation attempts for many years. Their

tactics included harassing and firing individual workers, stalling tactics, plant closings and blacklisting.

in loss of pressure and production in some wells.

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 6 (R). - The Shah of Iran agreed to reschedule repayment of a \$570 million Iranian loan to Pakistan during a brief visit yesterday the country's military ruler Mohammad Zia-ul-Hag announced.
The Shah made a five-hour

stop on this way bome from a visit to India and conferred for an hour with Gen. Zia-ul-

The loan, made four years ago to support Pakistan'a bala-

By Nancy Durne

of the Financial Times, London

WASHINGTON, (F.T.) — 'Tm

scared every day I go in that plant, because I'm a strong un-

ion worker. I feel guilty, just sick to my gut, because when I go in there now, I don't know whether I am going to

have a job or not. And I feel guilty about those that have been laid off, because I was

one of the strong union workers that has got these peopla to sign up" worker at J. P. Stevens and Company plant in Montgomery, Alabama.

"In the summer of 1973, the Graphic Arts Union began

to organise employees of the

ion authorisation card... it was made known to us that any-

one talking union would lose

his job... the day after Christmas I was paid off." --worker at Amsterdam Print-

ing. Amsterdam, New York.
"In January, 1973 I hurt my back at work. I was found to

be disabled but the company constested my workers' com-pensation claim. It took me 17

weeks to get any benefits. In

1974 my doctor said I could

return to work, but the com-

nce of payments after the world oil crisis, was due to be repaid later this year.

In New Delhi the Shah ended a four-day official visit to India with a generous offer to finance several important development projects.

The offer was contained in a joint communique issued yes-terday which said Iran would supply crude oil to India in addition to its present commitment of 5.5 million tons to belp raise rupees for these projects.

pany illegally refused to let

me return." -- union support-

er at Dayton Tire Company,

Resistance to unionising

The parade of witnesses be-

fore the U.S. House of Representatives Education and La-

bour Committee last July told

tale after tale of attempts by

companies to evade, stall or br-

eak worker attempts at union-

ion was the Carter administ-ration labour-backed proposal to strengthen the 42-year old

Wagner Act, which gave work-

ers the right to organise and established the National Labo-

ur Relations Board (NLRB) to

conduct union elections.

The labour reform proposa-

ington as Jimmy Carter's pay-

off for union support in the

presidential campaign. As a southerner and never a strong

union man, the president had

only half-heartedly pledged to

support union attempts to re-peal the rights of states to

forbid closed shops and legis-

lation to allow picketing on

construction sites. When these

were first viewed in Wash-

Under committee considerat-

Dayton, Ohio.

isation.

For International gargaters operating across the Swiss-Italian border business has never been brisker. With 20 m. Italians croscriminals.

big boost to unionisation

By Norris Willatt

LUGANO, (F.T.) - The borderland between Italy and Switzerland is in danger of turning into a wild West type frontier where malefactors of all kinds flourish. Well maybe that's an exaggeration. But the growing use of the region by such people to plot their crimes and dispose of the proceeds is certainly upsetting the

two measures failed and the

president supported a lower

rise in the minimum wage that

the unions were pushing for.

Mr. Carter's popularity among

organised workers -- which

was never fervent -- plumm-

labour-liberal-southern coalition

which put the president in of-

fice, administration and labour

representatives negotiated and

packaged the proposed Labour Law Reform Act of 1977. The

president backed it aggressiv-

It passed the House in Octo-

ber by an impressive 257-163

vote and awaits action in the

Senate, where the legislation'a backers are expecting tougher

Considerable impact expected

National politics aside, the legislation, if passed, is expec-ted to have considerable impa-

ct on some plants which have

strongly resisted unionisation attempts for decades, particu-

larly in the south. The tactics of resistance include harassm-

of resistance medde harassment and firing of individual workers, legal manoeuvring and stalling tactics, plant closings and blacklisting.

Under present law, workers cannot be fired for participations in union activities but in the control of the

ing in union activities. But if

they are discharged, the seve-

rest penalty a company can

incur is back payment of wa-

ges and orders to reinstate the

fired employee. Workers must

petition the NLRB, a process

To glue back together the

New U.S. labour legislation

Italian border police. The environment of the re-

gion, alleges the border police report on 1977, is coming to represent an "osmosis of crim-mality", with the operation there of "international bands of swindlers, counterfeiters, robbers, kidnappers and similar delinquents." And that is not even counting the well established drugs and contraband merchandisa industry.

which often takes years.

Under the proposed legislat-ion employers would have to pay illegally fired workers do-

ubla their back wages. And,

possibly an even stronger we

apon, the legislation forbids

the awarding of federal cont-

racts for three years to firms found to have wilfully viola-

By law, unlon certification

elections are supposed to be

beld once a union has the re-quired support of 30 per cent

of the employees in a work-

place. But the companies, through petitions to the NLRB,

can delay the election for ye-

ars -- until the unions run out

Foremost resister

ona of the foremost resisters of organising attempts is J. P. Stevens and Company, the nation's second largest textile manufacturer, which has fought off unionisation attempts since 1963. Stevens has accumulated 15 NLRB findings that the second se

that it has violated the law

by refusing to bargain or by

dismissing and intimidating workers and has been ordered

to pay \$1.3 m. to fired emp-

loyees. But the company's well

publicised successes have spa-wned many imitators, particul-arly in the south, where so

many other firms depend on

relatively cheap, non-unionised

designed to end the delaying

tactics by requiring that un-

The proposed legislation is

labour.

Ona of the foremost resist-

ted NLRB orders.

of money or steam.

deeply concerned since they have reason to believe that most of the crimes of which they complaio are committed in Italy; but the criminals tend to use nearby Switzerland as a haven from which to plot their coups, and as a hideout from which to dispose of the proceeds.

Swiss-Italian border turns

It is not secret that money from Italy has for many years been exported illegally to Switzerland by Italians worried about the ecocomic and polltical outlook in their own country. The traffic is still flourishing in spite of the stricter penalties recently imposed in

could

ion certifying elections be held from 25 to 75 days after petitions are filed with the NLRB. Appeals would be he-

To streamline the NLRB de-

cision-making process, the le-gislation would increase the

size of the board from five

to seven members and split

the work-load. Almost every

year the backlog of cases be-fore the NLRB mounts. The

number of petitions filed be-fore the board has risen dra-

matically from an estimated

16,000 in 1957 to about 50,000

editorially called the proposed

reforms "not the outrage that

business contends," but, pre-dictably, most business groups disagree. The Chamber of Co-

mmerce is calling the legisla-tion "an ill-advised attempt to

further the interests of organised labour at the expense of

groups, says the changes wo-uld "increase union member-

ship at the expense of due

The unions say they expect only a modest increase in me-

mbership and that due process

for workers who legally wote in favour of union representa-tion, only to have the action

delayed or dismissed through loopholes in the present law.

News-Features

not being dispensed with that it is being redefined

individual workers' rights." The National Action Commit-tee, a coalition of business

The New York Times has

in 1977.

ard after the elections.

The Italian authorities are Rome for violations of exchange control regulations.

International gangs

In more recent years, international gangs using Switzerland as a base have been suspected of masterminding much the organised theft of Italian art treasures, and using the border as an entrepot from which to deliver these to wealthy collectors in all parts of the world. More serious crimes, including crimes of violence, are now said to be

hecoming frequent.

The Swiss, who traditionally have tended to regard tolerantly, and even benevolently, the smuggling of watches, ci-garettes, coffee and other consumer goods across their border into Italy, are in their turn beginning to become alarmed. One very good reason is that the wave of violence in Italy is beginning to have re-percussions across the border, in the growing incidence of armed robbery, holdups and similar crimes in adjoining Swiss communities, such as Lugano and Locarno, which pride themselves on their security and good order.

## Volume of traffic

Ona of the problems of police forces in both countries is the sheer volume of human traffic between the two. In 1977, for example, some 20 m. Italians crossed the border in each direction to and from Switzerland. Comparable figures for foreigners entering and leaving Italy was 16 m. in each direction. Most of these people, most of the time, are residents of the respective frontier regions.

Obviously, it is impossible to check all these people individually, including examining closely their identification papers and inspecting thoroughly minals specialising in conti the contents of their cars. band, blackmail and fraud. This is true at any time of the year, but the problem increases enormously during the summer vacation season.

At that time the local traffic is joined by a flood of tourists from northern Europe heading for holidays in sunny resorts south of the Alps. The vast number of vehicles, and the desire to be courteous to visitors impatient of delays, tends to make quite perfunctory the check on most travellers. It is at this period, the authorities believe, that the criminals thrive most.

## Not all succeed

Still, not all the criminals get away with it all the time. According to the annual rep-ort bearing the signature of tha head of the Italian border police for the region, Signor Antonio Allegra, during 1977 a total 167 persons were stopped and questioned by his men for various reasons. Of these 107 were subsequently charged with crimes, and 88 of them were extradited to countries of origin elsewhere. In addit-ion, 390 foreigners were turned back at the frontier, 747 deported and 2,616 penalised for violations of Italian laws.

Typical hauls by the force during the year included 5,000 cartridges, 88 false 500 lire banknotes, and the unmasking of

Editor's note: Beginning today the Jordan Times will carry the daily London Market Re-port. We also plan to carry the gold price and London currency rates as soon as we are assured of a regular, reliable reception.

### an international band of ciminals specialising in contra-These activities by the inlian authorities have had

echo in Swiss courts and police stations. In the month of December alone a number of criminal escapades were reported in the local press of Lagano and Locarno. Prison ser-tences were imposed in Locarno on members of a baid of drug traffickers after the est cache of beroin ever to beve been smuggled into the

The Italian authorities have issued warrants for the arest of two foreign exchange deal ers charged with participation in the illegal export of captal, who are alleged to have taken refuge across the Swiss border.

Such cross-border capers and becoming more frequent, and indicate that the frontier has become open territory for crminals whose nationality is less significant than the flot that they act in collusion. In the most sensational and high ly publicised crime of the re-ar, a group of Italians high napped the son of a promin ent Swiss merchant in Chlar so, when his father took his for a regular riding lesson M a school just across the bords in Italy. That time the young ster was unhurt. The policy are hoping to make life so # pleasant for the internation gangsters in the area that the will not be a next that

News-Features

LOCAL

Government bonds recovered I/4 point to close a net I-1/8 point down Monday following January's U.K. wholesale price in-

dex, dealers said. Overall trading was subdued.

Market sentiment was depressed by challenges to the government's pay guidelines and fears about the money supply figures due later this week. Leading equities closed steady to slightly firmer while secondline stocks inclined softer. At 15:00 the F.T.

firmer while secondline stocks inclined softer. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 1.9 at 456.8.

Golds shares closed little changed from earlier levels, Australians were mixed while Canadians Inclined harder.

Glaxo and Beecham each closed 5p higher while BATS rose 6p. GKN, Fisons and ICI put on between a penny and 2p.

In oils B.P. was up 6p and Shell 3p higher while banks held steady. Reed International finished 4p lower following adverse

Marks and Spencer, Lucas, Associated Cement, Turner and Newall and Plessey lost between a penny and 2p,

**RATES** 

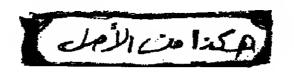
#### LONDON MARKET

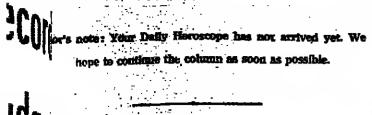
31.3/31 U.S. dollar 610/61 148.9/149; 159.4/160 64.1/64 U.K. sterling W. German mark Swiss franc French franc Italian lire 36.2/38 (for every 100) Japanese yen 129.9/130 138.9/139 (for every 100) Dutch guilder Beigian franc

(for every ten)

وكذا من الأجل

# **EXCHANGE** Jordanian B Buying/self





By Barnes



Ilmost bought you a necklace taday, but it was too expensive. It was made af coffee beans."

pro

173

## ----RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

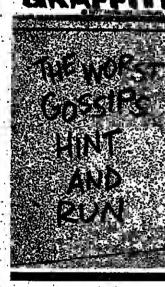
lordan's largest and most

Renowned Chinese restaurant

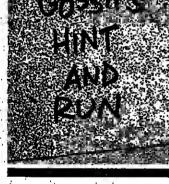
iffers you a gourmet's trip ... o the Far East via superior riental cuisine and authenic northern Chinese and

Cantonese dishes. 3 ( IKE OUT ORDERS AVAILABLE d Circle, Jahai Ammun, Telephone 41033











First Circle, Jabel Ams Open from 7 am. to I am. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack har and patieserie.
Oriental and European spe

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## CHINESE RESTAURANT

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by phone.



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as Wings Hotel, Jabal twelbdeh. Tel. 22108/4. olee of THREE set medaily for hunch, and a en 12-3 p.m. and 7-12

Specialty: steaks. For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 x.m. to I p.m. and 4-6 p.m.









## andy capp THE TWITS THEY'RE TAKIN THEY CARRIED 'IM' INTO THE PORCE THESE DAYS -NO DEDICATION, NOT A I OPE YOU AVEN'T FORGOTTEN TO WRITE BACK TO THE SCRAP OF INTEREST A STIFF LETTER TO THE SUPERINTENDENT TWICE LAST WEEK OF POLICE

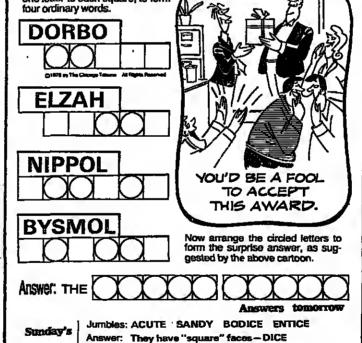






ot the office. There's nathing like holes in his socks ta make a man feel unmarried."

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. DORBO ELZAH NIPPOL YOU'D BE A FOOL TO ACCEPT THIS AWARD. BYSMOL Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suged by the above cartoon. Answer: THE Answers tomorrow



## CORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1978 by Chicago Tribuna

DEAR MR. GOREN:

Q.-How do you respond to Blackwood when you bave a void? Do you treat the void as an aca? Do you ignore it? Or is there some better way? -N. Ellis, New York, N.Y.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A .- The one thing you cannot afford to do is to treat a void as the equivalent of an ace. Assume that opeoer holds: AKXXXX VXX VX AXQX. He opens the biddiog with ooe spade and his partner responds three spades. Responder could have either of these hands:

a) +Qxxxx VAxx OAKx +xx b) ♦Qxxxx ♥QJxx ♦AKxx ♣— Opeoer ioquires about aces with Blackwood. If you count a void as an ace, your resposse with both hands would be five bearts. In both cases opeoer would bid a grand slam in spades. With hand al, it would be a laydown. With hand b, response will eventually loss. opener will eventually lose a trick to the ace of hearts, and the swiog would be enormous.

There are several ways to show a void after Blackwood. We will discuss two methods here. The first is suggested by the originator of the cooveotioo, Easley Blackwood, and is the

Easley Blackwood, and is the simpler of the two.

Blackwood suggests that you make the same response at the six-level that you would have made at the five-level. Thus, a response of six clubs would show no ace and a vnid; six diamoods, ooe ace and a void; six hearts, two aces and a void; six spades, three aces and a void; six spades, three aces and a void; six hearts, two aces and a void; six spades, three aces and a void. Of course, you only show the void if it is a "useful" void, i.e., it canoot be io a suit that partoer bid naturally.

The only flaw to this method is that it is oot always possible

to identify the void, so oo occasion you have to choose be-tween missing the optimum con-tract or flirting with disaster. An alternative method is more

accurate.

If you hold no ace, but have a vmd, sign off with five clubs. With one ace and a void, jump to the six-level io your void suit if the void is below the level of the agreed trump suit. If your void is in a bigher ranking suit

void is in a bigher ranking suit than the agreed trump suit. jump to six io the trump suit. For example, suppose that bearts is the agreed trump suit. Partoer bids four oo trump and you hold an ace and a void in clubs. You could show your exact holding by jumping to six clubs. Now let's suppose that you hold an ace and a spade void. Since your void is in a suit ranking higher than the agreed trump suit, you would

agreed trump suit, you would jump to six hearts. With two aces and a void the structure is a bit more complicated. Your response in this case should be five on trump. Now opener has room at the six-level to locate your void. Naturally, with three aces and a void you should simply bid a grand slam in the agreed

Q.—I can't remember all those oodles of figures about the mathematical possibilities of suit breaks. Isn't there a simpler way of deciding how a suit is likely to aplit?-L. Stern, W. Palm Beach, Fla.

A.-Iodeed there is. All you oeed remember is that the missoeed remember is that the missing cards in a suit will probably divide as evenly as possible, without actually breaking exactly. Thus, if you are missing five cards io a suit, the most likely split is 3-2; if you are missing six cards, 4-2 (the even break, 3-3, is the second most likely distribution). Similarly, eight missing cards will probably divide 5-3, with 4-4 as the next most likely distribution.



# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6: 6:00 Qurea 6:15 Cartoons 6:30 Medical centre 8:00 News in Arabic 11:00 News in Arabic Channel 3: 7:30 Arabic progra 8:30 Arabic series

Channel 6: 7:30 News in Hebrew 7:45 Filler 8:30 Devenish 9:10 Anna Karenina 10:00 News in English

## RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show
7:30 News bulletin
8:00 Moraing show
10:00 News headlines
10:30 Faces and places
11:00 Signing off
12:00 News headlines
12:01 Pop Session
13:00 News tummary
13:02 Pop Session

14:30 French music 15:00 Concert hour 16:00 Pop session 17:00 Music for children 17:30 Pop session 18:00 News Summary 18:05 60 of sokatash 19:00 News bulletin 19:10 News reports 19:30 signing off

## **EMERGENCIES**

Doctors: (56294) Jamil Zohdi Maraka (37824) Irbid: Mazhar Halabi (2193) Zarqa: Barakut Shajrawi (83063) Taxis:

Cultural Palace (66953) Pharmacies : Sabbugh (23157) Al Quds (21370) Al Watanieh (22924) Habayeb (42930) Al Tijeh (73668) Irbid : Not available Zarqa: Al Jazzer

## **BBC RADIO**

GMT 05:00 News; 24 Hours
05:30 Sarah Ward
05:35 World Today
06:00 News; Press Review
06:30 Folk and Country
07:00 News; 24 Hours
07:30 Sarah Ward
07:30 Sarah Ward
07:45 When Nothing Else is
Left
08:00 News; Reflections
08:15 Short Story
08:30 Composer and Interpreter
09:00 News; Press Review
09:15 World Today
09:30 Financial News
09:45 Alexis Korner
10:15 Ulster in Focus
10:30 Discovery

10:15 Uster in Focus
10:30 Discovery
11:00 News; News about
Britain
11:15 Am I boo Loud
11:30 Sports Internationa
12:00 Radio Newsreel
12:15 Terry Wogan
12:45 Sports Round-up
12:00 Newsre 24 Horra

18:00 Ractio Newsreel
18:15 Outlook
18:00 News; Commentary
18:15 How to be a Musicia
18:45 World Today
17:00 Books and Writers
17:20 Take One
17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 News; News about
18:15 Radio Newsreel
18:20 The Farming World
19:00 Outlook; News Summary 19:00 Outhook, News Summary
19:39 Stock Market Report
19:45 Ulster in Focus
20:00 News, 24 Hours
20:30 The Pleasure's Yours
21:15 Talkabout
21:45 Nature Notebook
22:00 News, World Today
Financial News
22:35 Book Choice; Reflections
22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00 News; Commentary
23:15 New Ideas; Guitar
Music
23:30 Day of Decision

#### 14:15 Report on Religion **VOICE OF AMERICA**

CMT
03:00 The Breakfast Show
to 03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and
06:00 GMT: News,
06:30 Regional and Topical 1;
Reports, VOA Current 18.
News Summary, 03:30,
04:30 and 05:30 GMT:
An informal presentation of popular music
with feature reports 19:00
and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest,
News Roundap, Ra-

Feature : Science in ports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses. News Summary Dateline Special English, News

News Roundup, Repor-ts Actualities, Opinion, Analyses. VOA Magazine

## **CULTURAL CENTRES**

merican Centre (USIS) ...... Tel. 41520 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203 Aroman Municipal Library ......

## **USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Ambulance (government) ...... Civil defence rescue ..... Fire headquarters ... 22090 Firstaid, fire, police ..... 36381-2 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... Municipal water service (emergency) ... ... 37111-3 Police beadquarters ..... Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help 21111, 37777 Airport information (Alia) ...

## AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals : S:00 Cairo (EA)
S:00 Bangkok, Bahrain
S:15 Kuwalt (KAC)
S:50 Dhahran, Riyadh (SDI)
S:00 Kuwait, Doha (BA)
10:10 Jeddah (SDI)
15:30 New Yirk
17:10 Isterbul (SDI)
17:45 Loadon
18:00 Madrid Athena London Madrid, Athens 17:45 London 18:00 Madrid, Athen 18:30 Rome 19:15 Frankfurt 19:46 Refure (MEA) 19:45 Amsterdam (K 20:20 Beirut 24:00 Cairo 63:00 Jeddah

Departures: 845 Behut (MEA) 9:00 Frankfurt 9:00 Frankfurt
9:15 Kuwait (KAC)
9:15 Cairo (EA)
9:53 Riyadh (SDI)
10:00 Loadon (BA)
10:00 Rome
11:00 Genreva, Brussels, Amsterdam
11:00 Istanbul (SDI)
16:30 Demascus, Reinut
18:00 Jeddah (SDI)
18:00 Cairo
20:30 Bahrain, Bangkok
21:00 Jeddah
22:35 Dohe, Misser

# Chad severs ties with Libya

re-enter

N'DJAMENA, Chad Feb. 6 (Ageocies) - The central African nation Chad broke off diplomatic relations today with oeighbour Libya oo account of Col. Muammar Qadhafi's extensive support to a Chadian in-surgency movement, the government announced.

Chad and Libya have also been involved in a continuing dispute over Libya's physical annexation of a 35,000 sq. mile. supposedly uranium-rich territory north of the Tibesti Moun-

Soviet space

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (Agencies) -

The robot space supply ship Progress 1, which linked with

the Soviet Union's Salyut-Six

space station on Jan. 22, was

jettisoned by the space station's

two cosmonauts today and be-

gan descending towards earth's atmosphere, the flight control

Progress 1, which transferred

fuel to the space station last week in the first such operation in space bistory, will fly for a short time by itself before hit-

ting the atmosphere, said the

official report carried by Tass.

ft would be completely destroy-

ed at re-entry, but a Soviet space official said last night on

The report indicated the cra-

centre reported.

tain range.
The Chad government's decision, announced by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Toussoubomi, followed by a day announcement of a cease-fire accord between N'djamena authorities and breakaway rebel

leader Hissen Habre. Rebels of the Frolinat (Chad National Liberation Front), backed by Libya, control a band of territory in the northern part of Chad and have receot-ly been attacking the military

to

Moscow Television that some

debris would fall in the ocean.

create no danger from nuclear

an effort to allay any fears ab-out debris from the spacecraft following the recent descent

over northern Canada of a So-

that weot out of cootrol.

The official said this would

The statement was seen as

robot

contamination.

post at Faya-Largeau in the northern part of the country. There was speculation that

the agreement with Mr. Hissen Habre, who is violently anti-Libyan, might finally produce little benefit for the Chad government. The government hopes that Mr. Habre will be able to rally anti-Libyan elements in the population.

The foreign ministers of Ch-ad and Libya had been scheduled to meet at Niamey, Niger, on Tuesday. There was no indi-

board supplies of air, food, wa-

with space "rubbisb" from Salyut, including empty food and

Progress 1 was then filled

ter and other items.

bels, this time of a 20-year-old Frenchman and a Swiss. Frolinat announced in Paris last week that its forces had captured northern Chad's main atmosphere

cation whether the break in di-

plomatic relations would cause

cancellation of this meeting.

A week ago, rebels forced down two Chad government

military aircraft near Faya, and

three soldiers believed to be

French nationals were missiog, the government said last We-

dnesday.
News also emerged last we-

ek of a new kidnapping by re-

It added that 100 Chad government troops had been killed in clashes with the guerrillas. According to Tripoli radio yesterday. Frolinat headquart-ers have denied kidnaopiog the Swiss and the Frenchman, saying they were captured by va-

# Young: Civil war will follow Smith's efforts

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 6 (R). — America's U.N. Ambessador Andrew Young said in an interview published here today that Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's efforts for an internal settlement were likely to lead to more violence.

In the interview with the Rand Daily Mail, Mr. Young sald Mr. Smith's settlement attempts were "dangerous in that they cannot prevent a civil war."

Mr. Young went on: "In fact, an internal settlement is more likely to produce increases in violence and hostlity from the liberation forces and encourage the participation of forces external to the African continent

He said he believed the situation in South West Africa (Namibia) could be resolved through cooperation between South Africa and the West -- "in fact, it's the only way it can

Mr. Young said: "Hopefully, peaceful settlements in Namibia and in Rhodesta will pave the way for more positive co-operation between the West and South Africa on other Issues

#### water containers. gabonds and cattle thieves. U.N. recalled

viet nuclear-powered satellite UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 6 (R). Tass said the cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Georgy - Averting a diplomatic impasse, Vietnam yesterday summ-Grechko, now io their ninth oned home its ambassador at week aboard Salvut, had contthe U.N., who has been accurolled the undocking of Progrsed of spying against the Uni-

busy pumping fuel from Progress I to Salyut, and taking on Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi had

uld refuse to obey an order ex-

No U.N. diplomat of his rank has ever been expelled from America before, although a few lower-ranking communist dele-gates have left after being ac-

Vietnam's turn-about was an-

Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the ambassador was being recalled because the U.S. government was hindering his activities, the official Vietnam News Agency reported.

A spokesman for the U.S. Stale Department yesterday

شركة البوتاس العربية المساهن المحدودة

Diplomatic sources at the U.N. said the dispute seemed over.

#### Vietnamese envoy home nounced in Hanoi yesterday.

ess I from their space station. The two men had earlier been

declared on Friday that be wo-

pelling him from the country.

cused of espionage

said the U.S. bopes the incident will not harm efforts to establish normal relations between Washington and Hanoi. No comment was available from the Vietnamese delegati-

# ARAB POTASH COMPANY

KINGDOM HASHEMITE **REGISTRATION OF SUPPLIERS** FOR MECHANICAL WORK FOR A POTASH REFINING PLANT

The Arah Potash Company Limited (APC) of Amman Jordan plans to build a solar evaporation and potash refinery facility to produce 1.2 million tons per year. The facilities will be located between Mazra and Safi on the southern end of the Dead Sea, about 220 kms. north on a new road from the Port of Aqaba. The temperature range is approximately 5 degrees to 50 degrees C. APC has applied for financing to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and various Arab Funds (AF). The proceeds of these credits will be applied to payments for materials, equipments and subcontract services for which this notice is issued

Payment by AF, USAID and IBRD will be made only at the request of APC in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreements. Purchases will be made under the guidelines of the IBRD, USAID Handbook II Country Contracting, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the proposed agreements between APC and the Financing Agencies.

Purchases will be made from the member coutries of the IBRD, Switzerland and other nations.

The Arab Potash Company invites suppliers interested in receiving inquiries to register themselves, for which purpose they should provide the following information:

1 — Items from categories listed below which suppliers are able to furnish including technical data and catalogues.

2 — Approximate time required to: 2.1 Suhmit proposals

> 2.2 Provide drawings and Technical Data for approval

2.3 Deliver equipment to Port of Aqaba. 3 — List of applications where similar equipment has been in service for at least three (3) years. Listing those applications by plant name and location which may be available for inspection together with reports of operation.

4 -- Description, Capacity and range of manufacturing facilities, number of employees, engineers etc., including current work commitments as per cent of total capacity for 1978, 1979, and 1980 on a quarterly basis.

5 - Union affiliation and expiration date of existing union agreements.

6 - List of items usually subcontracted.

7 -- Availability of replacement parts and after sales service in Jordan

8 — Financial Report for last three (3) years. In order to be considered as qualified to receive inquiries, two copies of the above information must be sent in English to, and received at, the following address by April 15, 1978.

Mr. D. Platz Arab Potash Project Jacobs International Limited, Inc. Park House North Circular Road Dublin 7, Ireland

Telex: 30295 JCBS — E1 At the same time one copy shall be forwarded to:

Mr. Ali Khasawneh Chairman and General Manager Arab Potash Company Limited P. O. Box 1470 Amman, Jordan

Telex: 9251683 The Arab Potash Company reserves the right to verify all statements and to inspect suppliers' facilities to confirm their ability to perform the work and to reject any prospective supplier without assigning any reason therefor.

The principal factors that will be considered

in evaluation of proposals from invited suppliers who have been registered will be capital cost, quality, operating cost, maintenance cost, installation costs, freight expediting and inspection costs, performance and mechanical guarantees, payment terms, delivery times, compliance with specifications and manufacturers specific experience, suppliers capacity to manufacture and deliver. Details of evaluation methods will be specified in the invitations to bid. Equipment, materials, and construction services include, but are not necessarily limited to:

A. STEAM AND POWER GENERATING PLANT 1 -- Two (2) oil-fired packaged unit boilers using No. 6 fuel oil with No. 2 oil startup capabilities rates for 127,000 kgs. per hour of steam in the range of 43 to 64 kgs. per sq. cm. absolute and 420° C to 480° C complete with economisers, super-heaters, fans and stacks.

2 -- One 12 to 15 m.w. 11 kv. 0.8 power factor, 50 hertz, 3,000 revolutions per minute back pressure steam turbine generator with dump condenser. The turbine will exhaust approximately 103.000 kgs. per hour for process steam at 4.5 kgs. per sq. cm. absolute.

3 - All other auxiliary and ancilliary equipment required with the foregoing to provide complete operating steam power station

**B. REFINERY** 

The potash refinery to produce 1.2 million tons per year of fertiliser grade potash will comprise equipment to decompose carnallite salts, leach sylvinite, and crystallise, dry and store potash as follows:

Slurry pumps: To pump sodium chloride and potassium chloride slurries of various flow rates to 1.820 cubic metres per hour, carhon steel, ruhber lined and alloy construction.

Centrifugal pumps: For saturated brine, cooling water, condensate. demineralised water and non-process uses. Capacities up to 10,000 cubic metres per hour. Single and multi-stage in carbon and stainless steels, rubber lined, nihard, and other alloys. Reciprocating and rotary pumps: For hydro-

carbon additives with capacities to 25 cubic metres Tanks: Atmospheric tanks in carbon and stain-

less steels per API 650 code or equal. Shop fabricated and field erected tanks of various sizes to 25 metre diameters. Heat exchangers: Plate and frame, shell and

tube and plate coil types in monel, other alloys, carbon steel and including special designs. Capacities to 25 kilojoules per second. Crystallisers: Draft tube battled type for 1.2

million tons per year production of potash from saturated NaCl / KCl brine feed. Complete with condensers and vacuum systems.

Centrifuges: Decanter and / or tumbler types in alloy, monel and carbon steel construction. Capacities to 1,800 cubic metres per hour of 25 per cent slurry.

Agitators: Various types in alloy, stainless steel and rubber lined steel. Sizes to 4,000 milimetre impellers and 275 kilowatt drives. Belt filters: To handle up to 1,800 cuhic metres

per hour of 30 per cent solid slurry. Stainless steel and alloy construction, complete with vacuum pumps, receivers and traps. Thickeners: Bridge type and centre column type, sizes to 45 metre in carbon steel, monel al-

loy, and plastic lined materials. Complete with raking and driving mechanisms. Fans and blowers: Induced and forced draft fans for fuel-oil fired dryers, boilers and potash dust collection systems. Capacities to 150,000

cubic metres per hour.

Rotary dryer: No. 6 fuel fired to dry potash crystals. Capacity to 200 tons per hour, complete with instruments and controls.

Cyclones: To remove ten-plus micron potash dust from stack gases. Capacities to 150,000 cubic metres per hour.

Electrostatic precipitator: To reduce potash dust loading from 1.7 grams to about 0.08 grams per cubic metre. Capacities to 150,000 cubic metres per hour.

Hydrocyclones: To concentrate 15-20 per cent carnallite slurry to about 40 per cent solids slurry. Capacities to 1,140 cubic metres per hour feed; rubber lined, ceramic lined, monel, aluminum br-

Belt conveyors: To handle wet sodium chloride and potassium chloride and carnallite cakes. Capacities to 1,000 tons per hour.

Product handling systems: Includes elevators, conveyors, weight feeders and scales, portable conveyors and front end loaders for potash crystals wet and dry. Capacities to 300 tons per hour. Truck scales: Capacities to 90 tons with re-

mote electronic readout and printout. Valves: Globe, gate, ball, butterfly, pinch val-

ves for corrosive liquids and slurries. Carbon steel, and various alloy constructions.

Instruments: All electronic instrumentation required for potash fertiliser plant including control valves, accessories and panels.

Laboratory equipment: Atomic absorbption, flame photometry, visco metre, wet analysis, etc. Piping materials: Pipes, fittings, flanges, valves and accessories in carbon steel, monel, rubber lined, fibre reinforced plastic, and other alloys. Expansion joints, sizes to 620 milimetres.

Equipment lining: Special rubber lining and ceramic lining for pipes, cyclones, crystallisers, tanks, etc.

Electrical equipment: Eleven kilovolts, 6.6 kilovolts and 400 volt transformers, switch gear, starters, rectifiers, capacitors, etc. for indoor and outdoor installation, armoured and unarmoured HV and LV cables and wire, lighting fixtures, panel boards etc.

Motors: Electrical motors of 6.6 kilovolts, 3.3 kilovolts and 400 volts to a maximum of 900 kilowatts.

C. MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT Shop equipment: Machine shop and truck

maintenance equipment. Vehicles: Automobiles, pick-up trucks, ambulance, buses and fire trucks. Trucks: Dumps, winch, welding, flat beds, fuel,

water, tube dumpster, wrecker, low boy with tractor. Trucks: (Product and fuel-oil) tractors for 60

ton capacity bulk carriers, and hopper type trailers with 30 tons bulk solids capacity each, tractors with 20 to 40 cubic metre fuel-oil capacity. Water: Skiffs, work boats, barges.

Maintenance: Backhoe, bulldozer, frontend loaders, road grader, crane cherry picker, compressor, etc.

D. CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

Construction of the project will be performed through two general contracts. One for a power plant, the other a refinery. Both will include auxiliary and ancilliary equipment which will include. the following classes of work:

Temporary construction facilities, in-plant road construction, construction craft housing, site preparation, concrete foundations and structures, structural steel supply and erection, installation of mechanical equipment, electrical, instrumentation and piping systems and installation of refractories. rubber lining and other coatings and painting.

Interested constructors should apply for the pre-qualifications booklet that will explain in detail the construction services desired.

# Israel says citrus sales back to normal

TEL AVIV, Feb. 6 (R). — European wholesalers are buying Israeli oranges and grapefruit again after a slump in purchaces last week caused by a poisoning scare, the Israeli Citrus Marketing. Boa.d said to-

Sales of Israell citrus fruit dropped after the discovery of oranges contaminated with metallic mercury in Holland, West Germany and Sweden. But the board said sales have now returned to normal.

A spokesman for the Israell board said there was little tra-ding over the weekend so actual sales figures would not be available for another few days.

The board has said the fruit must have been tampered with in Europe because it would have gone rotten before reaching the markets if it had been injected here.

In Copenhagen, Denmarks State Foodstuffs Institute has received two oranges suspected of containing mercury, both di or containing mercury, born essenced in the greater Copenhagen area, an institute spokesman said yesterday. But rem esman said yesterday, but resp.

Its of tests on the oranges rere not available yet. The intitute declined to reveal the
country of origin of the suspec

Yesterday, police in the indu strial town of Charlerol, in cen-tral Belgium, said two Israel oranges had been found to one tain mercury.

They said a man bought a bag of Jaffa oranges in a sahurban shop and discovered alver droplets inside two of them.

Health inspectors later confin med it was mercury.
Health inspectors have been making spot checks throughout the country since the scare he gan last Wednesday.

# Algerian economy:

during which the country must either attain economic tale of point, or flop back into relative poverty and underdevelopment The Algerians hope to best the clock by about five years.

By Judith Perera

LONDON -- Algeria plans to be economically self-sufficient by the mid-1980s. It has an urgent incentive -- its massive oil and gas reserves are expected to last only until

One of Algeria's great prob-lems is abortage of trained manpower. It has tried to mitigate this by an extensive programme of social improvement. The second Four-Year Plan (1973-77) which is just ending allocated quite a high percentage of its investment to social services. Of a total of 110,000 million dinars (about \$36,000 million) 43.5 per cent went to industry, 10.9 per cent to agriculture and about 37 per cent to housing, education, health and communnications.

There has also been a special programme to develop the poorest regions. Ouargla, in the south, for example, was once little more than an oasis and military outpost on the edge of the Sahara. Now it is a flourishing town with all the necessary amenities and considerable new housing.

One of the most remarkable sights in Algeria is the lines of telegraph posts faithfully following the newly surfaced roads through miles of empty desert to the isolated oasis viliages on the fringe of the Sahara. Sometimes the posts are buried up to their necks in drifting sand which also encroaches on the roads,

Efforts have been made to site factories in these outlying regions to try and stem the migration to the overcrowded urban centres. But rural depopulation is still a major problem. The towns are badly overcrowded and pressure on housing and transport is mo-unting. In Algiers, for instan-ce, there are often ten people living in two rooms and the buses and taxis are always packed.

Nevertheless, there are no signs of real poverty and no evidence of the shanty towns which are a familiar sight in many other developing countries. Education and medical care is free and basic foods are subsidised. There are staff shortages in the service industries, however, as salaries are much higher in the heavy industries and this is only partly overcome by the two-year national service, obligatory for all Algerian males.

Only the first six months of this is military and the rest of the time is spent doing some socially useful task like afforestation or building new agricultural villages. Men with professional training like doctors and teachers are expected to give their services free during this period -- so-mething which many resent as even afterwards they cannot earn what they consider to be adequate: salaries.

The government has recently tried to bring some order into the chaos of Algeria's salary structure by raising the minimum wage levels and al-lowing substantial increases to the lower paid. At present the monthly salary on average is about 1.100 dinars (\$370) but this hides many discrepancies. The minimum agricultural salary, for example, was only 300 dinars (\$100) - now raised to 400 dinars -- while in heavy industry it is possible to earn 2,000 dinars (\$660).

Algeria has about 12 years of high income from oil left

Dissatisfaction with this sim tion has resulted in several us official strikes this summ involving mainly dockers, and dents and public transport we

Algeria's biggest proling however, is agriculture. At the end of the eight-year war of independence against Francone third of Algeria's real population had been moved! the French to "regroupme villages" -- little better the concentration camps on the grinding poverty in the a were tried to redress the

Initially the peasants to back the land wrested in them by the French settle but they were unable to n nage the large, modern fam and agricultural producti fell drastically. In 1971 government launched the a grouped peasants with into various kinds of cooper tives and made landless pe sants the nucleus of a m system of socialist village

built on farms expropriet from absentee landlords. This has also had teethi troubles, however, as the operative system is in one of becoming a kind of to heavy bureaucracy and the has been some difficulty persuading the very conserv tive peasants to leave the poverty for the comparati huxury of the new village. The villages themselves. impressive, with rent-free, rge houses, free water and

facility. Underlying most of Alga a's policies is a determinati to be really independent w trade is conducted with bo East and West despite choice of the socialist mo of development.

ectricity and every possi-

There is a marked lack imported consumer goods th most essentials mad produced locally. The new ported luxury items are ronomically expensive bottle of French brandy, example, costs about 300 nars (\$100).

Much has been done

independence to break the ld France had over Alger economy. It has diversifed trading partners to lad other Western European es, the U.S. and the Est bloc. It could be argued, ever, that Algeria is roll the risk of replacing for with the U.S. which is a jor customer for its gas which has built most of gas liquefaction plants. Over all, the Algerian periment seems to have reasonably successful col ed, for instance, with where dissatisfaction with problems caused by the ve to industrialise has real the level of urban guerrills

Algeria suffers from usual bureaucracy and ciency. but corruption not seem to be a problem there is a large

tivities.

free expression.

It remains to be seen ther complete self-sufficient can be achieved by the 1980s but present proper velopment has been cost ably less painful than for

